

2.1 PHARMACEUTICS-II

THEORY (75 hours)

1. Dispensing Pharmacy :

- (i) Prescriptions**—Reading and understanding of prescriptions; Latin terms commonly used (Detailed study is not necessary), Modern methods of prescribing, adoption of metric system. Calculations involved in dispensing.
- (ii) Incompatibilities in prescriptions**—Study of various types of incompatibilities—physical, chemical and therapeutic.
- (iii) Posology**—Dose and dosage of drugs. Factors influencing dose. Calculations of doses on the basis of age, sex and surface area. Veterinary doses.

2. Dispensed Medications :

(Note : A detailed study of the following dispensed medication is necessary. Methods of preparation with theoretical and practical aspects, use of appropriate containers and closures. Special labelling requirements and storage conditions should be highlighted)

- (i) Powders**—Types of powders, advantages and disadvantages of powders, Granules, Cachets and Tablet triturates. Preparation of different types of powders encountered in prescriptions:

Weighing methods, possible errors in weighing, minimum weighable amounts and weighing of a material below the minimum weighable amount, geometric dilution and proper usage and care of dispensing balance.

(ii) **Liquid Oral Dosage Forms :**

- (a) **Monophasic**—Theoretical aspects including commonly used vehicles, essential adjuvant like stabilizers, colourants and flavours, with examples.

Review of the following monophasic liquids with details of formulation and practical methods.

<i>Liquids for Internal Administration</i>	<i>Liquids for External Administration or Used on Mucous Membranes</i>
Mixtures and concentrates	Gargles
Syrups	Mouth washes Throat-paints Douches
Elixirs	Ear drops Nasal Drops & Sprays Liniments Lotions

(b) **Biphasic Liquid Dosage Forms :**

- (i) *Suspensions (elementary study)*—Suspensions containing diffusible solids and liquids and their preparations. Study of the adjuvants used like thickening agents, wetting agents, their necessity and quantity to be incorporated. Suspensions of precipitate forming liquids like tinctures, their preparations and stability. Suspensions produced by chemical reaction. An introduction to flocculated/non-flocculated suspension system.
- (ii) *Emulsions*—Types of emulsions, identification of emulsion systems, formulation of emulsions, selection of emulsifying agents. Instabilities in emulsions, Preservation of emulsions.
- (iii) *Semi-Solid Dosage Forms :*
- (a) Ointments—Types of ointments, classification and selection of dermatological vehicles. Preparation and stability of ointments by the following processes : (i) Tricuration (ii) Fusion (iii) Chemical reaction (iv) Emulsification.

- (b) *Pastes*—Differences between ointments and pastes. Bases of pastes. Preparation of pastes and their preservation.
- (c) *Jellies*—An introduction to the different types of jellies and their preparation.
- (d) *Poultices*—An elementary study of poultice.
- (e) *Suppositories and pessaries*—Their relative merits and demerits, types of suppositories, suppository bases, classification, properties. Preparation and packing of suppositories. Use of suppositories for drug absorption.
- (iv) **Dental and Cosmetic Preparations :** Introduction to Dentifrices, Facial cosmetics, Deodorants, Antiperspirants, Shampoos, Hair dressings and Hair removers.
- (v) **Sterile Dosage Forms :**
- (a) Parenteral dosage forms—Definition, general requirements for parenteral dosage forms. Types of parenteral formulations, vehicles, adjuvants, processing, personnel, facilities and quality control. Preparation of intravenous fluids and admixtures—Total parenteral nutrition, Dialysis fluids.
- (b) Sterility testing, particulate matter monitoring. Faulty seals, packaging.
- (c) Ophthalmic Products—Study of essential characteristics of different ophthalmic preparations. Formulation additives, special precautions in handling and storage of ophthalmic products.

PRACTICAL (100 hours)

Dispensing of at least 100 products covering a wide range of preparations such as mixtures, emulsions, lotions, liniments, E.N.T. preparations, ointments, suppositories, powders, incompatible prescription etc.

Books recommended : (Latest editions)

1. Indian Pharmacopoeia
2. British Pharmacopoeia
3. National Formularies (N.F.I., B.N.F.)
4. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences
5. Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia

2.2 PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY-II

THEORY (100 hours)

1. Introduction to the nomenclature of organic chemical systems with particular reference to hetero-cyclic system containing upto 3 rings.

2. The chemistry of following pharmaceutical organic compounds covering their nomenclature, chemical structure, uses and the important physical and chemical properties (Chemical structure of only those compounds marked with asterisk (*)).

The stability and storage conditions and the different type of pharmaceutical formulations of these drugs and their popular brand names.

Antiseptics and Disinfectants—Proflavine*, Benzalkonium chloride, Cetrimide, Chloro cresol*, Chloroxylene, Formaldehyde solution, Hexachlorophene, Liquified phenol, Nitro furantoin.

Sulfonamides—Sulfadiazine*, Sulfaguanidine*, Phthalyl sulfathiazole, Succinyl sulfathiazole, Sulfadimethoxine, Sulfamethoxy pyridazine, Sulfa methoxazole, Co-trimoxazole, Sulfacetamide*.

Antileprotic Drugs—Clofazimine, Thiambutosine, Dapsone*, Solapsona.

Antitubercular Drugs—Isoniazid*, PAS*, Streptomycin, Rifampicin, Ethambutol*, Thiacetazone, Ethionamide, Cycloserine, Pyrazinamide*.

Antiamoebic and Anthelmintic Drugs—Emetine, Metronidazole*, Halogenated hydroxygquinolines, Diloxamide furoate, Paromomycin Piperazine*. Mebendazole, D.E.C.*.

Antibiotics—Benzyl penicillin*. Phenoxy methyl penicillin*, Benzathine penicillin, Ampicillin*, Cloxacillin, Carbenicillin, Gentamycin, Neomycin, Erythromycin, Tetracycline, Cephalexin, Cephaloridine, Cephalothin, Griseofulvin, Chloramphenicol. Antifungal agents—Undecylenic acid, Tolnaftate, Nystatin, Amphoterecin, Hamycin.

Antimalarial Drugs—Cloroquine*, Amodiaquine, Primaquine, Proguanil, Pyrimethamine*, Quinine, Trimethoprim.

Tranquilizers—Chlorpromazine*, Trichlor Perazine, Trifluo, Perazine, Thiothixene, Haloperidol*, Triperidol, Oxypertine, Chloridiazepoxide, Diazepam*, Lorazepam, Meprobamate.

Hypnotics—Phenobarbitone*, Butobarbitone, Cyclobarbitone, Nitrazepam, Glutethimide*, Methyprylon, Paraldehyde. Triclofossodium.

General Anaesthetics—Halothane*, Cyclopropane*, Diethyl ether*, Metho-hexital sodium, Thiopental sodium, Trichloro ethylene.

Antidepressent Drugs—Amitriptyline, Nortriptyline, Imipramine*, Phenelzine, Tranyl cypromine.

Analeptics—Theophylline, Caffeine*, Dextro-amphetamine.

Adrenergic Drugs—Adrenaline*, Noradrenaline, Isoprenaline*, Phenylephrine, Salbutamol, Terbutaline, Ephedrine*, Pseudo ephedrine.

Adrenergic Antagonist—Tolazoline, Propranolol*, Practalol.

Cholinergic Drugs—Neostigmine*, Pyridostigmine, Pralidomine, Pilocarpine, Physostigmine*.

Cholinegic Antagonists—Atropine*, Hyoscine, Homatropine, Propantheline*, Benztropine, Tropicamide, Biperiden*.

Diuretic Drugs—Furosemide*, Chlorothiazide, Hydrochlorothiazide*, Benzthiazide, Urea*, Mannitol*, Ethacrynic acid.

Cardiovascular Drugs—Ethyl nitrite*, Glyceryl trinitrate, Alpha methyl dopa, Guanethidine, Clofibrate, Quinidine.

Hypoglycemia Agents—Insulin, Chlorpropamide*, Tolbutamide, Glibenclamide, Phenformir*, Metformin.

Coagulants and Anti coagulants—Heparin, Thrombin, Menadione*, Bishydroxycoumarin, Warfarin Sodium.

Local Anaesthetics—Lignocaine*, Procaine*, Benzocaine.

Histamine and Antihistaminic Agents—Histamine, Diphen Hydramine*, Promethazine, Cyproheptadine, Mepyramine, Pheniramine Chlorpheniramine*.

Analgesics and Anti-pyretics—Morphine, Pethidine*, Codeine, Methadone, Aspirin*, Paracetamol*, Analgin, Dextropropoxyphene, Pentazocine.

Non-steriodal Anti-inflammatory Agents—Indomethacin*, Phenylbutazone*, Oxyphen Butazone, Ibuprofen.

Thyroxine and Antithyroids—Thyroxine*, Methimazole, Methyl thiouracil, Propylthiouracil.

Diagnostic Agents—Iopanoic acid, Propyliodone, Sulfobromophthalein, sodium, Indigotindisulfonate sodium (Indigo Carmine), Evans Blue, Congo Red, Fluorescein sodium.

**Anticonvulsants*, cardiac glycosides, Antiarrhythmic antihypertensives and Vitamins.

Steroidal Drugs—Betamethazone, Cortisone, Hydrocortisone, Prednisolone,, Progesterone, Testosterone, Oestradiol Nandrolone.

Anti-Neoplastic Drugs—Actinomycins, Azathioprine, Busulphan, Chlorambucil Cisplatin Cyclophosphamide, Daunorubicin, Hydrochloride, Fluorouracil, Mercaptopurine, Methotrexate, Mytomycin.

Books Recommended : (Latest editions)

1. Pharmacopoeia of India.
2. British Pharmaceutical Codex.
3. Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia.

PRACTICAL (75 hours)

1. Systematic qualitative testing of organic drugs involving solubility determination, melting point and/or boiling point, detection of elements and functional groups (10 compounds).
2. Official identification tests for certain groups of drugs included in the I.P. like barbiturates, sulfonamides, phenothiazines, antibiotics etc. (8 compounds).
3. Preparation of three simple organic preparations.

2.3 PHARMACOLOGY & TOXICOLOGY

THEORY (75 hours)

1. Introduction to pharmacology, scope of pharmacology.
2. Routes of administration of drugs, their advantages and disadvantages.
3. Various processes of absorption of drugs and the factors affecting them. Metabolism, distribution and excretion of drugs.
4. General mechanism of drugs action and the factors which modify drugs Action.
5. Pharmacological classification of drugs: The discussion of drugs should emphasise the following aspects :
 - (i) Drugs acting on autonomic nervous system:

- (a) General anaesthetics, adjunction to anaesthesia, intraveuous anaesthetics.
 - (b) Analgesic and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, Narcotic analgesics. Antirheumatic and antigout remedies. Sedatives and Hypnotics, Psychopharmacological agents, Anti—convulsants, analeptics.
 - (c) Centrally acting muscle relaxants and antiparkinsonism agents.
- (i) Local anaesthetics.
 - (ii) Drugs acting on autonomic nervous system.
 - (a) Cholinergic drugs, anticholinergic drugs, anticholinesterase drugs.
 - (b) Adrenergic drugs and adrenergic receptor blockers.
 - (c) Neurone blockers and ganglion blockers.
 - (d) Neuromuscular blockers, drugs used in myasthenia gravis.
 - (iii) Drugs acting on eye, mydriatics, drugs used in glaucoma.
 - (iv) Drugs acting on respiratory system—Respiratory stimulants Bronchodilators, Nasal decongestants, Expectorants and Antitussive agents.
 - (v) Antacids, Physiological role of histamine and serotonin, Histamine and Antihistamines, Prostaglandins.
 - (vi) Cardiovascular drugs, Cardiotonics, Antiarrhythmic agents, Antianginal agents, Antihypertensive agents, Peripheral vasodilators and drugs used in atherosclerosis.
 - (vii) Drugs acting on the blood and blood forming organs. Haematinics, Coagulants and anticoagulants, Haemostatics, Blood substitutes and plasma expanders.
 - (ix) Drugs effecting renal function—Diuretics and antidiuretics.
 - (x) Harmones and hormone antagonists—Hypoglycemic agents, Antithyroid drugs, sex harmones and oral contraceptives, corticosteroids.
 - (xi) Drugs acting on digestive system—Carminatives, digestants bitters, antacids and drugs used in peptic ulcer, Purgatives and laxatives, antidiarrhoeals, antispamo lics.
6. Chemotherapy of microbial disease—Urinary antiseptics, Sulphonamides, Penicillins, Streptomycin, Tetracyclines and other

antileprotic drugs.

7. Chemotherapy of protozoal diseases. Anthelmintic drugs.
8. Chemotherapy of cancer.
9. Disinfectants and antiseptics.

A detailed study of the action of drugs on each organ is not necessary.

PRACTICAL (50 hours)

The first six of the following experiments will be done by the students while the remaining will be demonstrated by the teacher.

1. Effect of K^+ , Ca^{++} , acetyl choline and adrenaline on frog's heart.
2. Effect of acetyl choline on rectus abdominis muscles of frog and guinea pig ileum.
3. Effect of spasmogens and relaxants of rabbits intestine.
4. Effect of local anaesthetics on rabbit cornea.
5. Effect of mydriatics and miotics on rabbits eye.
6. To study the action of strychnine on frog.
7. Effect of digitalis on frog's heart.
8. Effect of hypnotics in mice.
9. Effect of convulsants and anticonvulsant in mice or rats.
10. Test for pyrogens.
11. Taming and hypnosis potentiating effect of chlorpromazine in mice/rats.
12. Effect of diphenhydramine in experimentally produced asthma in guinea pigs.

2.4 PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDENCE

THEORY (50 hours)

1. Origin and nature of pharmaceutical legislation in India, its scope and objectives. Evolution of the "Concept of Pharmacy" as an integral part of the health care system.

2. Principles and significance of Professional Ethics. Critical study of the code of Pharmaceutical Ethics drafted by Pharmacy Council of India.

3. Pharmacy Act, 1948—The general study of the Pharmacy Act with special reference to Education Regulations, working of State and Central Councils, constitution of these councils and functions. Registration procedures under the Act.

4. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940—General study of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder. Definitions and salient features related to retail and wholesale distribution of drugs. The powers of Inspectors, the sampling procedures and the procedure and formalities in obtaining licences under the rule. Facilities to be provided for running a Pharmacy effectively. General study of the schedules with special reference to schedule C, C₁, F, G, J, H, P and X and salient features of labelling and storage conditions of drugs.

5. The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954—General study of the Act, objectives, special reference to be laid on advertisements, magic remedies and objectionable and permitted advertisements—diseases which cannot be claimed to be cured.

6. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985—A brief study of the Act with special reference to its objectives, offences and punishment.

7. Brief introduction to the study of the following Acts :

- (1) Latest Drugs (Price Control) Order in force.
- (2) Poisons Act 1919 (as amended to date)
- (3) Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (as amended to date)
- (4) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (as amended to date)

Books Recommended (Latest edition) :

Bare Acts of the said laws published by the Government.

2.5 DRUG STORE & BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

THEORY (75 hours)

Part I : Commerce (50 hours)

1. Introduction—Trade, industry and commerce, functions and subdivisions of commerce, Introduction to elements of economics and management.

2. Forms of Business Organisations.

3. Channels of Distribution.

4. Drug House Management—Selection of site, space lay-out and legal requirements.

Importance and objectives of purchasing, Selection of suppliers, credit information, tenders, contracts and price determination and legal requirements thereto.

Codification, handling of drug stores and other hospital supplies.

5. Inventory Control—Objects and importance, modern techniques like ABC, VED analysis, the lead time, inventory carrying cost, safety stock, minimum and maximum stock levels, economic order quantity, scrap and surplus disposal.

6. Sale promotion, market research, salesmanship, qualities of a salesman, advertising and window display.

7. Recruitment, training, evaluation and compensation of the pharmacist.

8. Banking and Finance—Service and functions of bank, finance planning and sources of finance.

Part II : Accountancy (25 hours)

1. Introduction to the accounting concepts and conventions. Double entry, book keeping, different kinds of accounts.

2. Cash Book.

3. General Ledger and Trial Balance.

4. Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.

5. Simple techniques of analysing financial statements.

6. Introduction to Budgeting.

Books Recommended (Latest editions) :

1. Remingtons Pharmaceutical Sciences.

2.6 HOSPITAL & CLINICAL PHARMACY

THEORY (75 hours)

Part I : Hospital Pharmacy

1. Hospitals—Definition, function, classifications based on various criteria, organisation, management and health delivery system in India.

2. Hospital Pharmacy :

(a) Definition

(b) Functions and objectives of hospital pharmaceutical services.

(c) Location, layout, flow chart of materials and men.

(d) Personnel and facilities requirements including equipments based on individual and basic needs.

(e) Requirements and abilities required of hospital pharmacists.

3. Drug Distribution System in Hospitals :

(a) Out-patient services

(b) In-patient services : (i) types of services (ii) detailed discussion of Unit dose system, Floor ward stock system, Satellite pharmacy services, Central sterile services, Bed side pharmacy.

4. Manufacturing :

(a) Economical considerations, estimation of demand.

(b) Sterile manufacture—large and small volume parenterals, facilities, requirements, layout, production planning, manpower requirements.

(c) Non-sterile manufacture—Liquid orals, externals, Bulk concentrates.

(d) Procurement of stores and testing of raw materials.

5. Nomenclature and uses of surgical instruments and hospital equipments and health accessories.

6. P.T.C (Pharmacy Therapeutic Committee), Hospital formulary system and their organisation, functioning, composition.

7. Drug information service and Drug information bulletin.

8. Surgical dressings like cotton, gauze, bandages and adhesive tapes including their pharmacopoeial tests for quality. Other hospital supply e.g. I.V. sets, B.G. sets, Ryals tubes, Catheters, Syringes etc.

9. Application of computers in maintenance of records, inventory control, medication monitoring, drug information and data storage and retrieval in hospital and retail pharmacy establishments.

Part II : Clinical Pharmacy

1. Introduction to clinical pharmacy practice—Definition, scope.

2. Modern dispensing aspects—pharmacists and patient counselling and advice for the use of common drugs, medication history.

3. Common daily terminology used in the practice of medicine.

4. Disease, manifestations and pathophysiology including salient symptoms to understand the disease like Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, Rhenumatoid Arthritis, Cardio-vascular diseases, Epilepsy, Diabetes, Peptic Ulcer, Hypertension.

5. Physiological parameters with their significance.

6. Drug interactions :

(a) Definition and introduction.

(b) Mechanism of drug interaction.

(c) Drug—Drug interaction with reference to analgesics, diuretics, cardio vascular drugs, Gastro-intestinal agent, Vitamins and Hypoglycemic agents.

(d) Drug-food interaction.

7. Adverse Drug Reactions :

(a) Definition and significance.

(b) Drug-induced diseases and teratogenicity.

8. Drugs in Clinical Toxicity—Introduction, general treatment of poisoning, systematic antidotes. Treatment of insecticide poisoning, heavy metal poison, Narcotic drugs, Barbiturate, Organophosphorus poisons.

9. Drug dependenes, drug abuse, addictive drugs and their treatment, complications.

10. Bio-availability of drugs, including factors affecting it.

Books Recommended (Latest editions) :

1. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences.

2. Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia.

1. Preparation of transfusion fluids.
2. Testing of raw materials used in (1).
3. Evaluation of surgical dressings.
4. Sterilization of surgical instruments, glassware and other hospital supplies.
5. Handling and use of data processing equipments.